

Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : MAY 19

AN APPEAL TO THE DOCTORS.

The prevalence of dengue fever during the past four or five months, and even now, demands some practical attention by the medical fraternity, by the Board of Health, and by other authorities. The efforts of great doctors, while they never lose sight of the investigation of human suffering and the relief of transitory conditions, are ultimately directed to the extirpation of the causes of disease, just as the labors of great lawyers converge upon the reduction, and not upon the increase, of litigation. There are quicks in both professions, to whom the dollar, and not reference to the methods of obtaining it, is the chief object in life. But, contrary to common supposition, these travelists upon science and honor, are scarcer in the Twentieth than they were in the Nineteenth Century. They still exist, however, and, through their ordinate and reckless cupidities, bring disrepute upon trained, experienced and faithful, men and upon intelligent communities.

Ignorant people, of whom there is a less proportion in these Islands than in any but the most favored parts of the mainland, believe erroneously that most lawyers prefer, first, their own interests, and, second, the interests of their clients, and that they rarely care a snap for the public at large. Following out this delusion, there are many who go so far as to hold that doctors, not only by their lack of concerted effort but at least by their silence and occasionally by active means, promote or fail to retard the spread of serious disorders. "Put money in thy purse," is by thousands considered a predominant inspiration to the legal and medical professions.

Of course such views are inaccurate, but they are also mischievous, and they derive a certain plausibility from inertia and lack of public spirit. In the Great Plague of London, in the extraordinary visitations of cholera, that Paris experienced in 1831 or 1832, in numerous epidemics that have occurred in different parts of the world, in ancient and medieval days and before the enormous development of three-quarters of the last century, healthy men and women, and even children, were actually inoculated with deadly virus to swell the roll of patients or to satiate personal vengeance. But, for nearly eighty years, such monstrosities, even in barbarous or semi-barbarous regions, have practically ceased to exist, and now-a-days even a quack has to gild his hypocrisy by "the deference which vice pays to virtue."

The Territory of Hawaii is not behind the remainder of Christendom in its respect for the higher civilization, of which, notwithstanding its charged materialism, the United States is the foremost promoter. There is an opportunity here for our local physicians, many of whom it is difficult to outrank, to show their disinterestedness and their combined powers, when vigorously backed, to check any injurious additions, to which scientific methods are applicable. If not untried, the climate and diversified adaptation of Hawaii to the highest standard of health and longevity, if there are any blemishes in this otherwise accurate picture, they should be promptly removed.

There are leading men who consider that the useful and important discoveries of microbes, bacteria and bacilli, have produced narrow medical theories which ignore masses of fact that properly enter into the conservation of health and the reduction of disease. Upon such points, laymen are incompetent to judge, but they are probably worthy of consideration. It may be that Providence has designed the germ principle as the basis upon which physical perfection, freedom from pain, and finally immortality, may be automatically secured. It seems to be quite obvious that, in some form, the conception of Providence has its place in all investigation, through which the protracted conflict between good and evil, physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual, is slowly advancing towards a definite end. Whether as principals or agents, however, skilled men are the instrumentalities through which permanent results, steps in the onward march of humanity, are reached.

Evidently our local progress, fed and heated by the transmission of facts and of thought through electrical currents, through the rapid movements in which steam and oil are the energetic factors, and by means of print and illustration, demands medical cooperation. Some doctors tell us that many diseases are propagated by innumerable varieties of mosquitoes, of which each class furnishes an example to humanity, by exclusively attending to its own special business. It is said, for example, in highly responsible quarters, that a day mosquito, absolutely quiescent in the dark, and closely limited to its own peculiar function, is the sole distributor of dengue fever. If so, every mosquito in the Islands, and the protoplasmic inspiration of mosquito life, should be assassinated and exterminated in cold blood. Coal oil and other chemical mixtures will do the business here, as effectively as in Havana, where the mosquito occupation has been abolished and yellow fever has been passed over to history. But everything should be done decently and in order, and the medical combination, which is justly expected, enforced by executive power.

The Yorktown has seen hard and fast service and now goes home for a rest. For a little thing the gunboat has made a good record.

ADVERTISING A COUNTRY.

What advertising is doing for Oregon appears in the following excerpt from the Oregonian:
Every train that reaches Portland is bringing in large numbers of home-seekers. Especially from the middle West are the numbers seeking new homes on the Coast becoming larger, and it is expected that when the trains that left the East this week with home-seekers aboard arrive at the terminus of the different lines they will have a larger crowd aboard. April 21 was one of the two April dates upon which round-trip home-seekers' tickets were sold, and though the local offices have not been advised of the number that left Chicago and St. Paul, it is believed from earlier advice that the movement Westward is unusually large. The next date upon which these tickets will be sold is May 5.

As an instance of the big rush of home-seekers this spring, Superintendent Field, of the Southern Pacific, brought back with him, when he returned from a small town in Southern Oregon, where 153 persons had settled since the first of the year. This proportion of newcomers will not be maintained throughout the state or the Northwest, but it indicates that the movement is even greater than the railroad men themselves expected.

Railroad men, as a result of the heavy immigration and the number of tourist visitors to Portland and all parts of Oregon, are deeply interested in the talk of new hotels in this city, and insist that a movement towards the erection of such buildings is imperative. They declare the increased passenger traffic is seriously taxing hotel accommodations everywhere, and it is only a matter of a short time before Portland will absolutely require new hotels. For that reason they are anxious that something be done immediately.

When Hawaii begins to make its resources and attractions known to the mainland home-seekers it will, providing the steamship companies will fix reasonable colonists' rates, have the same experience as Oregon, Washington and California. The land and opportunity are here; all that is needed is to let the migrating mainlanders know.

WILCOX AND FIRE CLAIMS.

By the votes of eight so-called Republicans in the House, joined to those of the men who do not conceal their Home Rule politics under any other name, the credit of getting the fire claims money was conferred upon former Delegate Wilcox. So far as changing the record is concerned, the action of the two Home Rule factions amounts to nothing. It is a fact of public knowledge that Wilcox's fire claims bill did not pass. The committee having the matter in charge heard Mr. Pratt's arguments and framed a series of recommendations covering them, intending to put them into bill form. These recommendations were published and Wilcox at once had a bill drawn in keeping with them. Congress, however, ignored Wilcox altogether and PASSED THE KNOX BILL, which met the situation more fully than any other. Finally the President signed the Knox measure with a pen presented to him by Mr. Pratt. From first to last Wilcox was a nonentity except when he tried by an amendment to defeat the payment of the claims altogether by making the figure \$3,000,000, one he knew that Congress would not accept. The Delegate would rather have deprived the fire sufferers of their just compensation than to let the credit go to Mr. Pratt, where it belonged, where it has been conferred by the people and where it will stay. But he failed as usual. Neither Congress nor the President cared to have aught to do with Wilcox, for reasons which do not need to be enumerated here.

WILL NOT AVAL.

One of the most peculiar exhibitions of grab bag legislation was that given by the lower house at the close of last week when nearly \$75,000 was forced into the Emergency appropriation bill, no one objecting to the items because each seemed to have a pet scheme. Roads, wharves, bridges, buildings, everything was put on except substantial Territorial improvements, the idea seemingly being to fix up the counties.

It would appear that the legislators might with profit weigh conditions before burdening a measure with absolutely impossible items. The very bill on which the items were placed carries a proviso that no contract of more than \$500 may be let without advertising. Do the merry members expect that one office can prepare all the plans and specifications, advertise and let contracts and have the work completed by June 30 when the appropriations will lapse? If so they are certainly an extremely credulous lot, those same legislators.

For new work it is impracticable that it be undertaken. Such a thing cannot be done. With only six weeks remaining to do all the work ordered would call for ten times the force now placed in the Public Works Department. But these considerations did not affect the members. No indeed, not for them to think out plans for their work, they did it, the other fellow may worry; but the result will be that probably \$100,000 worth of appropriations will lapse.

USES OF STATISTICS.

It is timely that Hawaii is taking up the matter of the establishment of a bureau of statistics, as at Washington at the present time the building up of a national permanent bureau is being strenuously considered. At a recent meeting of statisticians in the capital the new head of the census bureau, Mr. North, pointed out that one of the greatest defects in government statistics arose from discrepancies existing between the returns made by the several departments and bureaus of the government. One glaring example of this was the difference of over 111,000,000 bushels between the estimates of the Census Bureau and of the Agricultural Department as to the wheat crop of 1900. The suggestion was made that the grouping of several statistical agencies under the new Department of Commerce would remedy this defect to some extent, and that cooperation in official statistical work would be of much value.

HOURS OF LABOR.

No subject attracts the attention of political economists with so much of hope that a remedy will be found for too long hours of labor, as the question of how to limit the day's work on public contracts. Now that the local legislature has entered the field with a law, the opinions of courts in older states attract attention. In New York a county road construction company required employees to work ten hours a day. The Court of Appeals finally got the case and decided in favor of the demurrer of the company to the indictment, there being an eight-hour law in the state.

The court of last resort holds, in the first place, that the statute cannot be upheld as an exercise of the police power vested in the legislature. The field for the exercise of the police power is very broad, and its limits have never been conclusively defined. It is recognized that the legislature may under that power restrain and forbid what would otherwise be the right of a private citizen in the interest of public health, of public morals and of public order. It may enact laws to regulate the extent of the labor which women and children or persons of immature years shall be allowed to perform, and prohibit altogether their employment in dangerous occupations. So it may limit the hours of employment of adults in dangerous occupations, and possibly may prohibit the performance of excessive physical labor in all callings.

The statute in question, however, does not, the court says, deal with the character of the work, the age, sex or condition of the employees, or even the personality of the employer, but only applies to the case of a contract with the state or a municipality, and the court pertinently asks what possible bearing on the health or security of the employees has the fact that the employer is executing a contract for the construction or performance of a state or municipal work. The company might be constructing in the next town a road for a turnpike company, or for its own use, and might require labor for as many hours as it could get workmen to perform, while the same action involving the same character of work, when done in performance of a contract with the public, is by the statute made criminal.

In the view of the court the vice of the statute is the arbitrary distinction drawn by its provisions between persons contracting with the state and those contracting with other employers. It was urged that the work was a state work, and that the legislature might prescribe rules for the manner in which it should be performed. The court admits that the state may prescribe regulations for the conduct of its employees where it prosecutes a work itself, but it holds that no such right exists where it has let out the performance of the work to a contractor unless it is reserved by the contract. The state in this respect stands on the same basis as its citizens. Its rights are just as great as those of private citizens, but no greater.

A COMMERCIAL MILE STONE.

[The Official and Commercial Record.]
The report of B. F. Dillingham on the receipts and expenses of the Hawaiian Fibre Company for the past 4 years, constitutes a mile stone in Hawaii's commercial progress.

The company is now harvesting its first crop, and an analysis of its receipts and expenses shows that it is producing sisal fibre for \$98 a ton, including all expenses from preparation of land to freight and commissions on the finished product, and is selling the fibre for \$150 to \$160 a ton.

The standard of excellence in sisal fibre has heretofore been that produced in Yucatan. The Hawaiian fibre is as good, and in several instances has graded higher than the best Yucatan sisal.

The cost of production given above, \$98 a ton, is for the first crop, on an experimental plantation, conducted by men who knew nothing of the business from practical experience. Many improvements in methods can be made and economies achieved, by virtue of the experience gained. From present knowledge alone, Mr. Dillingham asserts that the cost can be reduced to \$74 a ton. With the wonderful reduction which has been accomplished in the cost of production of sugar as an exemplar, there is every reason to believe that the cost of production of sisal can be brought still lower, through intelligent study and practical experiment.

One of the strongest grounds for hope that sisal will prove a great industry in Hawaii, is the wide range of soil and climate in which the plant flourishes.

It was at first supposed that it needed the low flat coral lands, such as those at Ewa where the first plantation was started. But plants grown in the rich alluvial wash at Pearl City, in the deep red soil of Wahiawa, at an elevation of 1100 feet, in the heavy clayey land back of Punch Bowl and in the black scoria on the Maono slopes of Round Top, are all equally as good. In fact the Maono sample is reported by the Tubbs Cordage Company to be the best sample of sisal fibre ever submitted to them.

Sisal plantations have already been started by Representative Knudsen at Waiwae, Kaula, and by Speaker Beckley at Molokai, and it is growing well in Kau, Kona and Hamskua, Hawaii, at all elevations and under all conditions of soil and climate. It requires no irrigation, and seems to do equally well in districts having respective annual rainfall of 15 and 65 inches.

Altogether there is the best of reason to believe that sisal will become the long sought "second industry," which will lift Hawaii out of the undesirable one industry category.
It is a pity that the Legislature at its late session did not amend the Settlement Association law in a way to make its requirements more drastic. At present the law may be observed in the letter to the entire violation of its spirit and without conferring a single advantage upon the country. Nothing is easier than for speculators to get together and take up large tracts of land to be turned over eventually to graziers or planters, thus diverting what the framers of the Settlement Association law intended for small farms into the acreage of great corporate estates.

DON'T WANT
EXECUTOR
Controversy Over
John Wright
Estate.

The absence of Treasurer W. H. Wright from the Territory is likely to lead to some trouble over the estate of his uncle, the late John S. Wright. The missing treasurer was one of the heirs of the estate as well as a co-executor with the widow, Mrs. Anna Wright and W. O. Smith. Mrs. Wright was in court yesterday with an application for the appointment of an executor in the place of her erring nephew, and requested Judge Gear to give the position to her brother F. W. Wundenberg.

The petition however aroused a protest from C. F. Peterson whose wife is also one of the legatees under the will of John S. Wright. Wright died April 24th, 1901, and left a will providing that his widow should receive one-third of his property. After that, E. E. Conant of Kaula was to get a \$1,000 bequest and the balance was to be divided in equal thirds—one share to W. H. Wright, one share to Mrs. C. F. Peterson and the third share to a brother of the deceased residing in California. The principal portion of the estate consists of 1850 shares of Okeala Plantation stock of the par value of twenty dollars a share, though the stock is worth less than that amount now.

Mr. Peterson appearing for his wife objected to the appointment of a third executor claiming that the two were sufficient, and could carry out the provisions of the testator without the aid of a third. Mr. Magoon appeared for Mrs. Wright and urged the appointment of F. W. Wundenberg saying that the will provided for three executors and the two could not act in the absence of W. H. Wright. The petition also calls for the removal of Ex-Treasurer Wright who the petitioner says has left the Territory with no intention of returning.

W. O. Smith who is one of the executors also appeared in the matter, and explained the contents of the will and the intentions of the testator. He said however, that a claim of \$22,347 had been made against the estate by one of the executors which would more than wipe out the property. This claim however, he stated he had so far not been willing to admit as just.

The claim for \$22,347 is made by the widow of the deceased, Mrs. Anna Wright. It is claimed as due to her for sums advanced to her husband during his lifetime. The money so loaned was obtained from the proceeds of a ranch and land given to Mrs. Wright by her husband. Part of this alleged claim arose from money obtained from a sale of a portion of the land, and from rents obtained for other portions. This claim is resisted by Mrs. Peterson, as to allow it will wipe out her entire legacy. The objection to F. W. Wundenberg is also said to be due to the same cause, as he is a brother of the claimant, Mrs. Wright.

The hearing of the matter was finally postponed until next Monday at the request of Attorney Peterson who asked for more time.

SENATE GAVE NO
MONEY FOR HOUSE

The Senate adjourned yesterday without doing anything for the House in the way of providing its members with money. As a matter of fact the upper house didn't do anything else either. Before the chaplain had been given a chance to offer prayer Senator Iserberg was on his feet with a motion to adjourn until Saturday. McCandless moved an amendment to adjourn sine die. The motion was ruled out of order but McCandless claimed that if the Legislature adjourned without day the Governor could call a special session if he wanted one.

After the prayer there was a lot of aimless discussion directed at nobody in particular but which served to show that the Senate had no intention of acceding to the House request for money.

Then Senator Dickey moved a recess until afternoon as he wanted to attend a meeting of the Maui members to consider the loan bill. Achi moved to adjourn for the day and McCandless amended to adjourn until Thursday, saying the Senate was far in advance of the House in its work, which was the reason for the lengthy adjournment of last Thursday. Only one bill was before the Senate said McCandless, so no work could be done in any event. The motion to adjourn until Thursday was lost 3 to 5. The motion for a recess was lost 5 to 6. A motion to adjourn until this morning at ten o'clock finally carried with eleven ayes.

The remains of Mrs. Talula Hayselden, who died at the Hawaiian Hotel on Saturday, will be taken to Lahaina today in the Kinau, for burial there in the family plot. All the members of the family will accompany the remains.

MOANA HOTEL.

WAIKIKI
BEACH

RAPID TRANSIT ELECTRIC CARS arrive at, and depart from, the main entrance to the Moana Hotel every ten minutes.

MOANA HOTEL CO., LTD.

T. K. JAMES,
Manager.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The grand jury has adjourned until Monday morning.

Chief Clerk C. M. White of the Public Works Department is on the sick list.

Announcement was made yesterday of the resumption of Oahu Sugar Co. dividends.

Auditor Fisher sent another batch of 1500 fire claims drafts to Treasury Agent McLennan yesterday.

Judge Edging of the Third Circuit is in the city and occupied the bench with Judge Gear yesterday morning.

Samuel Apollona was granted a bear license yesterday for a saloon at the foot of the Waipahu road in Ewa.

Supt. Cooper was on the other side of the island yesterday looking into land deals for the Public Works Department.

Consul Miki Saito will be the guest on Monday evening at a dinner at the Moana Hotel in honor of Commissioner of Immigration Sargent.

The Torrens Land law does not go into effect until July 1st or after. Gov. Dole must first appoint a judge and registrar to put the new law into effect.

C. W. Ashford and J. F. Colburn who attended the sale of the Kona plantation returned yesterday. They added nothing to the telegraphed reports of the sale. The sale has not been confirmed as yet.

The papers are now being prepared for the mandamus suit against Supt. Cooper to obtain possession of the public buildings and the wharves. The suit will be brought in Judge De Bolt's court but may reach the Supreme Court of the United States before it reaches a conclusion.

Marshal Hendry has received a letter from I. R. Burns of New York who was summoned as a juror in the federal court here, in which he says that the subpoena was received too late for him to appear. If Burns, who is a former resident of Honolulu, had come, the United States would have had to pay him mileage at the rate of five cents each way, and he would have been given a chance to visit his old home without expense to himself.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Judge Perry has recovered from an attack of dengue.

T. G. Thrum celebrated, on Friday, the 50th anniversary of his arrival in these Islands.

A number of saloons cut the price of drinks yesterday to meet the first reduction made.

The Peabody vs. Bishop Estate case will be taken up again on Monday, Judge De Bolt having been notified that Juror Fernandez will be fully recovered by that time.

The Treasury Department has given permission for the testing of the alcohol producing quality of the ti root. The root has been distilled under the supervision of Collector Chamberlain.

Judge De Bolt yesterday ordered the service set aside in the case of Hu Young vs. Bishop & Co. on the ground that it was defective. The plaintiff is allowed to serve an alias summons.

This is the suit for damages for false arrest growing out of a counterfeiting charge which was proved groundless.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The Blue polo team, Capt. Dillingham, proved too much for the Reds, Capt. Damon, Saturday. The score was large owing to the fact that the Blues played very fast and rode over their opponents.

Judge De Bolt will take up the hearing of the case of Lucy K. Peabody vs. the Bishop Estate this morning. The trial has been in progress since the opening of the term but was interrupted last week by the illness of Juror Fernandez.

D. L. Van Dine leaves today for Hawaii.

Commissioner Sargent expects to leave in the Ventura.

The public library reading room is being renovated and painted.

Mrs. Fannie Osborn leaves on the Ventura for a visit to her mother in Oakland.

The recent shipment of furniture for the Young Hotel is being unpacked and placed in position.

The Kiloheana Art League's "first view" will be held at the rooms of the League this evening.

Immigration Commissioner Sargent was the guest yesterday of the United Chinese Society. United States officials and the Chinese Consul were present.

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is -06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

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Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs.

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and dependency.

"I had pains in my back, could not sleep and when I got up in the morning felt worse than the night before. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and now I can sleep and get up feeling rested and able to do my work. I attribute my cure entirely to Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. J. N. Parry, care H. S. Copeland, Pike Road, Ala.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
and Pills

Cure kidney and liver troubles, relieve the back, and build up the whole system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, May 18, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE				
O. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		400
L. S. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50		
SUGAR				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	20 1/2	
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		250
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,212,750	100		
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	21 1/2	27
Honolulu	750,000	100		
Kahuku	2,000,000	20		
Kilauea	500,000	100		
Kilauea Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50		22
Kilauea	500,000	100		40
Koloa	500,000	100		
McBryde Sug. Co. Ltd.	8,500,000	20	8 1/2	
Oahu Sugar Co.	8,500,000	100		105
Okeala	500,000	20		7 1/2
Okeala Sugar Co. Ltd.	5,000,000	20	7 1/2	8
Olowalu	1,000,000	100		105
Peaunui Sugar Plan-	1,500,000			
tation Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	500,000	100		250
Pais	750,000	100		
Pepeekeo	750,000	100		175
Pioneer	2,750,000	100		105
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100		50
Waialua	700,000	100		
Waianae	350,000	100		
STEAMSHIP CO'S				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		115
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	800,000	100		
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100		110
Hon. R. T. & P. Co.	1,000,000	100		52 1/2
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	10		
J. S. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100		90
BONDS				
Haw. Gov. 5 p. c.				1
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